

## AUSTRIANS IN 5-DAY FIGHT HALTS RUSSIA

GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCES  
CZAR'S TROOPS ARE DRIVEN  
BACK FROM LEMBERG.

New Russian Forces Operating Against Gen. Dankl Threatens to Break Line of Communication—Petrograd Claims Franz Joseph's Army Over Entire Front Has Been Beaten or Surrendered—Near 100,000 Prisoners of the 1,000,000 Men Engaged in 17-Day Battle Taken.

Rotterdam, via London.—A dispatch received by the Wolff bureau, the German news gathering agency in Berlin, from Vienna, says:

"The general staff has announced that after five days' hard fighting, the Austrians drove back the Russians near Grodek, to the west of Lemberg. "A large force of Russians is threatening the Austrians near Ruskia. In addition, new Russian forces operating against Gen. Dankl, threatened to break the line of communication between Gen. Dankl and the force near Grodek. Dealing with an enemy numerically superior, the Austrians were obliged to fall back and concentrate on more favorable ground."

GERMAN FORCES IN EAST PRUSSIA ARE DRIVEN BACK. London.—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says that the German forces in East Prussia have been driven back with great losses near Mulsent, but are still bringing up reinforcements. The Germans are making their chief efforts in the region of Mauersee Lakes.

LARGEST ARMY IN HISTORY ENGAGED IN MARNE BATTLE. London.—A Bordeaux dispatch says the line of communication used by the Germans has been cut and they cannot make use of the lines east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the center and right. They, therefore, must try the line through the Meuse and Luxembourg.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says it is reported from Basel that 90,000 men were engaged in a fierce battle between Thun and Senheim. The Germans occupied the Gebweiler valley at the foot of the French forest. Both sides repeatedly charged with bayonets. The Germans received reinforcements by armored trains. They are reported to be bringing hundreds of wounded to Basel.

Paris.—The following communication from Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, was made public here:

"The battle of the last five days has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our left and at our center. In turn, the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-Francois and from Sarrebourg-Bainville (in the province of Marne, 17 miles east of Vitry-le-Francois).

"However, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. Also gaining ground we have made many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the Germans in their attempt to resist our vehemence.

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success. Every officer, subaltern and soldier has responded to my call. All merit well from the Fatherland."

London.—A dispatch from Bordeaux gives the following official communication issued at Berlin:

"The news received from headquarters that the army situated east of Paris and which advanced against the Marne, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy proceeding from Paris between Meux and Montmirail.

"The battle lasted two days, resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The French troops advanced and our troops retreated, followed by columns of strong French troops.

"The situation in the region of the Vosges remains without change.

"In Eastern Prussia fighting has recommenced.

"The news is received from the army commanded by the crown prince that the forts south of Verdun have been bombarded by heavy artillery."

The foregoing is signed by Gen. von Stein.

White Names Solicitor. Kansas City, Mo.—Announcement is made that Edward J. White, of the law firm of White & Lyons, has been appointed general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific to succeed the late Martin L. Clardy.

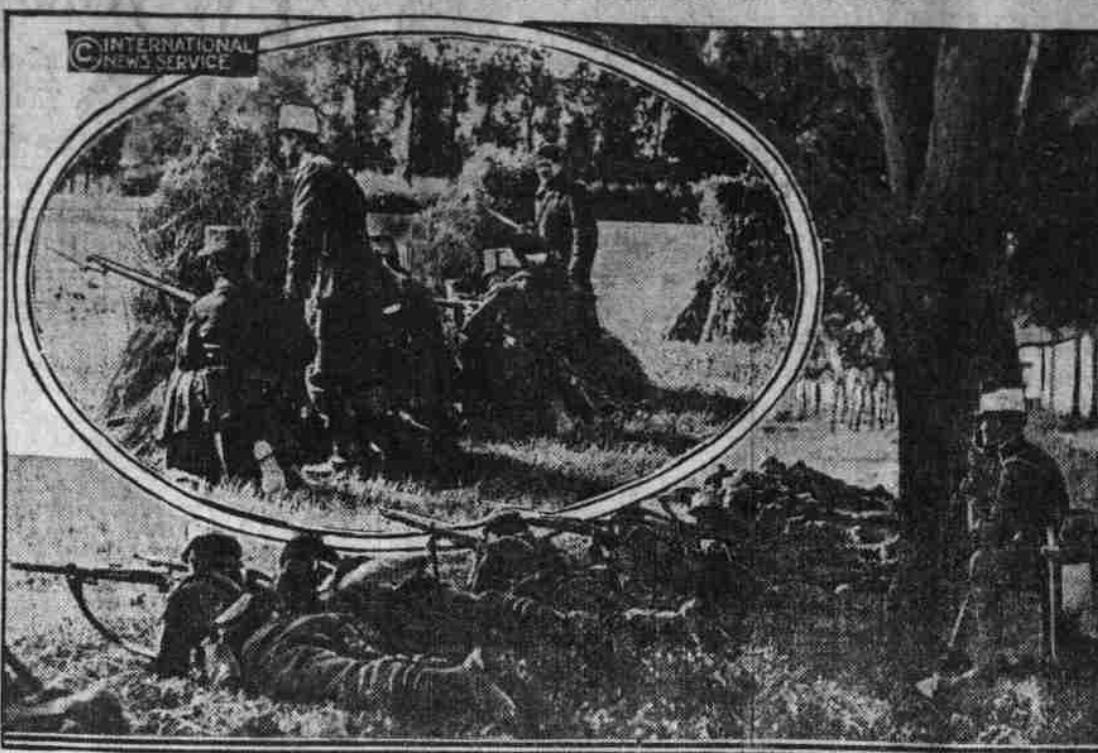
To Buy Arms from U. S. Tokyo.—In preparation for a lengthy war, Russian military authorities are here buying heavily in arms, ammunition and provisions. From here they will go to China and America.

Where the Woman Shines. A politician may be able to pack a convention all right, but when it comes to packing a trunk he has to turn the job over to his wife.

Maiden.—What sort of hat did Genevieve Gotham wear? "Man—A simple thing—just a gardenia in front and a gold-darn-er behind."—Judge.

Better to stand 10,000 acres than one abiding pang such as time could not abolish of bitter self-reproach.—De Quincy

## PLUCKY BELGIANS DEFENDING THEIR COUNTRY



## BERLIN ADMITS CHECK AT PARIS; TROOPS RETREAT

Official Announcement Made at Berlin That the Forces of the Empire Retired.

### ENEMY HAD THE ADVANTAGE

Numerical Superiority of the Allies Compelled the Backward Movement—Events of a Week of Warfare Summarized—What Will Probably Follow the Change in the Situation of the Opposing Forces.

The retreat of the Germans who attacked the allied forces between Meux and Montmirail in France was officially admitted by Berlin. The retreat of the Germans was attributed to the numerical superiority of the allies.

On Saturday it was asserted in dispatches from London that Thionville, Belgium, a town of 150,000 inhabitants, was almost destroyed by German troops. Only the town hall and one church are intact. The troops ordered the people to leave, taking the sick and wounded with them. The soldiers then soaked the buildings with kerosene and set them afire. The news was brought to London by Jacques Obels, a courier for the Daily News between Brussels and London, who passed the night with the German soldiers amid the ruins.

Berlin Garrison Loses Heavily.

According to a Munich report received at Paris the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men killed or wounded in the war thus far. The Munich report evidently refers to men of the Berlin garrison who went to the front at the outbreak of the war. French Minister of War Millerand ordered prefects throughout France to arrest all men liable to military duty not already in service. By this means the government expects to get at least 200,000 more troops.

German Retreat Continues.

Victories for the allies on both the left and center before Paris are reported in official bulletins from the French war office. Nowhere along the entire line since the battle started had a reverse been suffered by the allied armies, was the claim.

An official communication issued by the French war office says that the Anglo-French troops crossed the Marne, and after fighting battles with the German right wing at Ferte-Sous-Journe and Chateau Thierry forced the Germans back until the ground the invaders lost during the fighting covered 40 miles.

The allies were in pursuit of the enemy. During their advance many prisoners and a number of guns were taken.

There was no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Maubeuge.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd received at London stated that the Austrians had evacuated Cracow, their strongest post in Galicia. This clears the way for the Russian march on Berlin.

Britain Adds to Army.

Premier Asquith asked parliament to add another half-million men of all ranks to the regular army. After a short debate the motion was unanimously adopted.

A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sent the following from Rome: A Vienna message states that Archduke Frederick lost 12,000 men in the recent Galician battles, or one-fourth of his entire command.

Belgian Commission Arrives.

The king of Belgium's commission, which was sent to place before President Wilson accounts of alleged German atrocities in Belgium and of Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality arrived at New York Friday.

In the midst of the European war

minutes later the German and British fleets turned up, steaming straight toward her, pouring forth a fierce and continuous fire.

"The weather was calm, but the dense smoke from the funnels of the warships lay like black clouds above the sea. The King Gutterm was completely surrounded and the terror-stricken crew found themselves in the midst of a shower of shells—literally a hailstorm. The crew believed their end was near when the steamer's stern was struck by a pro-

jectile which penetrated her hull without, however, going through.

"Many of the King Gutterm's plates were penetrated, her funnel was damaged, and even her flagstaff was brought down. Several members of the crew were wounded. The sailors say they saw many Germans killed.

"After an hour the German warships withdrew from the fight and the English soon after ceased their pursuit."

The wounded sailors of the merchantmen were landed at Hull.

Merchant Vessel in Fight

Norwegian Ship in Hail of Shells During Naval Battle Off Hel-

goland.

The London Daily Telegraph's Stockholm correspondent tells an exciting story of the Norwegian vessel King Gutterm, which was caught in the Helgoland sea fight.

"Suddenly," the correspondent says, "the King Gutterm heard a heavy cannonade from the north, and a few

Great Britain, France, Spain and China have agreed to sign peace commission treaties with the United States. One effect of the new conventions is to prevent the United States from being drawn suddenly into the conflict.

Not Yet Ready for Peace. President Wilson, in response to inquiries, stated with great regret that none of the warring nations of Europe is willing to consider peace proposals at this time. Both the president and Mr. Bryan fear that nothing short of a decisive victory by one party or the other to the great conflict will induce the belligerents to listen to peace counsels.

Germans Forced Back.

The allied armies in France, according to advices from London delivered a crushing blow to the German right flank, which was hurled twenty-five miles back across the Marne; French troops resumed the offensive in Alsace and sent the weakened German forces backward toward the Rhine; other French soldiers reoccupied Lunenburg and forced the Germans back to the Lorraine border, and the army that threatened Paris was in full retreat toward the frontier, with the British in pursuit.

German official statements claimed that the Kaiser's army has captured the French fortress of Maubeuge and 40,000 men. This assertion was denied by the French, who declare the fortress held out and was a grave peril to the German lines of communication.

Situation at Lunenburg.

The evacuation of Lunenburg, which was announced by French newspapers, followed an assault by the Germans on the French position opposite. This attack was repulsed. An official communique from Bordeaux stated that the French were advancing in Lorraine.

The Germans in the district had been directed by the crown prince in person and later by the Kaiser.

The fighting in Alsace, according to the Journal des Debats of Paris, has been in the neighborhood of Altkirch, where the French resumed their offensive movement on September 2. The Germans, according to this newspaper, are in retreat toward the Rhine.

An earlier report than this, coming from Basel, Switzerland, was that the Germans were evacuating Upper Alsace in order to concentrate their troops on the eastern border to combat the Russian advance.

The Germans also were said to have evacuated Amiens, and the German commander of the left wing was said to be directing his retreat with the evident intention of repassing the Belgian border east of Lille.

Russians Advance in Galicia.

A Petrograd report to the Messagero of Rome on Friday stated that a battle near Rawa between Russian and Austrian armies resulted in an overwhelming victory for the czar's troops after four days of bloody fighting. It said that large numbers of German soldiers who were fighting with the Austrians were prisoners.

As a result of their victory, says the dispatch, the Russians are masters of northern Galicia, the Austrians retreating everywhere and evacuating Russian Poland. This will clear the way for the Russian advance on Germany through Galicia.

More Troops for Germans.

German reinforcements estimated at 60,000 men were advancing into France in three columns, according to an Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company of London.

Pope Benedict approached Austria and Germany through their envoys in Rome, and both informed the pontiff that they are favorably disposed to second his efforts for peace. The czar is understood to be prepared to submit the pope's offer to the deferential consideration of Great Britain and France. Pope Benedict hopes that his appeal may lead to an armistice, which would be a prelude to peace.

The British official press bureau says the Oceanic, the White Star liner which was in the British service as a converted cruiser, is a total wreck on the north coast of Scotland. The officers and crew were saved.

The German ambassador at Washington admitted that in a cablegram to President Wilson Emperor William

minutes later the German and British fleets turned up, steaming straight toward her, pouring forth a fierce and continuous fire.

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## PEACE INQUIRY IS STILL CONSIDERED

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED WEEK AGO REMAINS UNANSWERED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

### ENVOYS HAVE SLIGHT HOPE

President Wilson's Personal Influence in Great Britain and France May Bring About Definite Statement of Peace Terms.

Washington, D. C.—No reply has yet been received from Emperor William, who has under consideration an informal inquiry from the United States government as to whether Germany desired to discuss terms of peace with her foes. No reply has come, but on its tenor depends to some extent whether or not the informal peace movement inaugurated a week ago can be pursued further with Great Britain, France and Russia.

The inquiry was not a formal one, such as President Wilson's original tender of good offices; but an effort of an official character, to determine whether Germany's reported willingness to talk peace was based on fact.

Situation May Change. Among diplomats friendly to the allies, the view was expressed that, while the efforts to make peace seemingly had failed, a sudden turn of events might at any moment change the situation. It was pointed out that if the retreat of the German army continued so that it were forced to the borders of France, and if Austria's reverses were prolonged, President Wilson's personal influence in Great Britain and France might be brought to bear to obtain a definite statement of peace terms. These same diplomats said one version of Emperor William's views on peace which had reached them was that he declared at the outbreak of the war he would be ready to make peace within a month.

Bankers Are Interested.

This view, it was said, he held because of his confidence in the ability of his armies to take Paris in that period. German bankers, too, it was said by these diplomats, had been given this assurance and approved the entry of Germany into the war because they believed the country's finance could be handled through a moratorium of a month's duration.

It would not be surprising, it was suggested, if the further efforts to make peace were stimulated by German bankers.

Japs Said to Favor Alliance.

Petrograd.—Japanese officials have declared to a Russian journalist that the whole of Japan is in favor with an alliance with Russia. Travelers returning from Constantinople and Sofia bring the report that there is a famine in the Turkish capital.

Cobb Has "Strenuous" Time.

Paducah, Ky.—John S. Cobb received a cablegram from his brother, Irvin S. Cobb, from Holland, stating that the humorist and war correspondent was safe. He described his experiences in Germany as "strenuous."

To Exchange Prisoners.

London.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that an agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may rejoin their respective armies.

Low Wages Make Wives Work.

Los Angeles.—Because many Los Angeles workmen earn small wages, their wives work in stores and their children roam the streets, Mrs. Katherine P. Edison testified before the federal industrial relations commission.

Pope Sends Sympathy.

Rome.—A dispatch from Turin quotes the Stam Pa as saying that Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, is conveying from the pope to King George a letter which is filled with sympathy for the British nation.

Takes Issue With Carnegie.

Bordeaux, France.—George Clemenceau, former French premier, replied in the House of Deputies to a statement credited to Andrew Carnegie to the effect that Europe owes 40 years of peace to Emperor William.

Cardinal Farley Is Ill.

London.—Cardinal Farley, who was taken seriously ill when about to embark for New York, has been removed to Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno, a short distance southeast of Naples.

Train Kills Boy.

Springfield, Mo.—The body of Ruby Towe, 15 years old, son of Thomas Towe, a farmer, was found beside the Kansas City-Springfield & Clinton railroad tracks 15 miles north of here. He had been killed by a train.

German Gasoline Supply Short.

Paris.—According to the Temps, the German supply of gasoline is running very low. As Germany depends almost entirely on automobiles for transport, this is a very serious matter from the German viewpoint.

Airship Race Is Abandoned.

New York.—The round-the-world aeroplane race to have started from San Francisco in 1915 has been abandoned by the Panama-Pacific exposition, according to the Aero Club of America here.

Miners at Nokomis, Ill., Strike.

Nokomis, Ill.—Three hundred miners employed in Peabody mines are out on strike following several days' argument with the company in an effort to have the district union president of the union recognized.

## Happenings of Interest throughout MISSOURI

SPRINGFIELD.—Miss Kate Alfray of Kansas City was named Springfield's first medical inspector and school nurse. A system of medical inspection in the public schools was adopted recently, following a campaign of women's clubs, who furnished statistics showing an unusually large percentage of the pupils suffered from preventable diseases last year.

MARYVILLE.—Mrs. Alma Crowhurst is dead here. She was 100 years old on Dec. 10. She was married 75 years ago. She was born in England and came to Maryville in 1882.

POLO.—Harmon Milles, 70 years old, a pioneer resident, shot and killed himself at his home south of Cowdell. He is survived by a widow and four children.

ST. LOUIS.—Committees of counsel, auditors and traffic officials have been meeting here for several days, completing details for submission of the Missouri advanced rate tariffs to the state commission at Jefferson City.

MACON.—Otis Thompson, a baker, cut the throat of his wife and himself. Thompson had been despondent over illness for some time.

FULTON.—Cora May Holmes, 11 years old, was shot and killed when a rifle in the hands of Floyd Dunavent, 15, was discharged accidentally. Dunavent and another youth were hunting in a pasture, and the girl was passing along the road when the accident occurred.

UNION.—A girl baby was found in an automobile that had been left by the roadside near Gray Summit, Franklin county. The child apparently is a little more than a year old and was greatly emaciated.

COLUMBIA.—C. E. Vangest, a Wisconsin football star, has been appointed supervisor of physical athletics at the University of Missouri. This is a new position created by the university with a view of getting all men students in the school interested in some form of athletics.

JEFFERSON CITY.—The "Buy-a-Bale" movement started by Missourians to relieve the cotton situation in the south has an ardent supporter in Gov. Major. He has commissioned a St. Louis man to purchase a bale for him at 10 cents per pound, and is glad to be of assistance.

KIRKSVILLE.—A 2-year-old Chester White sow belonging to Albert Smith of Troy Mills, took a swat at the high cost of living when she presented Mr. Smith with 18 pigs. The average litter of pigs is said to be about nine, but this sow has been unusually prolific.

SPRINGFIELD.—A government patent to 76 acres of land in Cole and Miller counties has been sent by J. W. Bowen, United States land registrar, to a Jefferson City man, after having been in the land office in this city since Jan. 15, 1888. It was issued to John Henley of Cole county and signed by President Buchanan.

SALISBURY.—Walter Sanders, a farmer, was killed while playing baseball here. He was at bat and a pitched ball struck him in the temple. He died two hours later.

WARRENSBURG.—The people of Warrensburg, of all religious denominations, met at the Tabernacle and offered prayer for the end of the European war. Two thousand knelt in one hour's supplication.

POPLAR BLUFF.—Two thousand visitors attended the Labor day celebration. A flower parade and speeches were among the features scheduled. All business houses and factories were closed.

KIRKWOOD.—In a double ceremony Misses Kate and Nora Durand, sisters, and Edward and Archie Stamm, brothers, were married by Justice of the Peace A. D. Willeken in Clayton. Mr. and Mrs. Archie Stamm are 21 and 18 years old, respectively. Edward Stamm is 33 and his bride 23.

ST. LOUIS.—Two graduates of a theological seminary here, en route to foreign missionary fields, have been impressed into the German army, according to a letter received at the institution.

COLUMBIA.—The condition of the Missouri corn crop is 56.3. The heaviest deterioration occurred during the month of August. Pastures are again picking up, and cowpeas, Kafir and other crops are much improved by recent rains.

SEDALIA.—Gov. Major has ratified the appointment of J. Robert Baldwin of Sedalia, former member of the Kansas City police force, as chief of police at the state fairgrounds here during the fourteenth annual fair Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, inclusive.

ST. JOSEPH.—Central College, the Missouri conference of the M. E. Church, South, Bishop Hendrix, who has just returned from Europe, presided, and his prayers for peace have created much comment among the members of the body.

BEVER.—Will J. Rees, aged 37, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Rees, here, after a brief illness of hemorrhage of gums. Rees was connected with the Watson Drug company.

HANNIBAL.—William Stuckest, a farmer living near Hannibal, committed suicide before his three small children. He drank a quantity of strychnine and died 10 minutes later. His wife was visiting in Hannibal at the time. Stuckest attempted to take his life a week ago.

Madam, if you want your clothes snow white and sweet use RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHTHA SOAP—"Carbo" kills germs—"Naptha" cleans instantly. No rubbing—no wash-day grief—no ruined clothes.

RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHTHA SOAP is just as effective for wood, metal, glass, etc. Cleans and disinfects your wash—it does not need hot water.

Carbo Disinfects RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap  
Naptha Cleans RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap  
Five Cents—All Grocers

The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## PATENTS

AND THEN IT HAD TO RAIN

Simple but Apparently Satisfying Cause for the Postponement of Arranged Marriage.

"So you were not married last June, after all?"  
"No."  
"But I thought it was all arranged—"  
"It was."  
"And that all your parents and your parents' parents, and your friends and enemies had agreed to it—"  
"They had."  
"And that the day was set and the trousseau bought and the invitations issued, the officiating clergyman engaged, and all that—"  
"Yes, all that."  
"And that, above all, you loved each other!"  
"Oh, yes, we loved each other. There was no doubt about that."  
"Well, then, why in the world didn't you get married?"  
"Well, the reason was that it rained."

Wasn't it too bad?"

Important to Mothers

Examines carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* in Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Desperate Situation.

This is an extract from a letter just received from a little southern town: "The post office has been moved, and the boxes have been changed to open with combination locks. This morning, when I was in town, I saw the jeweler trying to file his way into his box—and on Sunday they found Cousin May's old negro, Uncle Zeb, down on his knees on the floor before the combination, hat off, and hands clasped in prayer."

"He was murmuring, 'O Gawd, he's me ter think! O Gawd, he's me ter think!'"

Superlative.

"We are going to have the worst—" began the excitable young man. "Wait a moment!" said the man who tries to keep cool. "Don't finish the sentence. There's no use agitating yourself or the public. Be an optimist!"

"All right, then. We're going to have the best—"  
"That's more like it!"

"The best example of hookworm that ever came under our institution's observation."

The Things They Say.

The Gushing Young Thing.—Oh, professor! you must come to our affair tomorrow. All my friends are coming—though they say they haven't a rag to wear!

He-I shall be delighted!—London Opinion.

Of Course Not.

"If you're fishing for trade—" "Well?"

"You can't use rebate."

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of."

"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead."

"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble."

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer